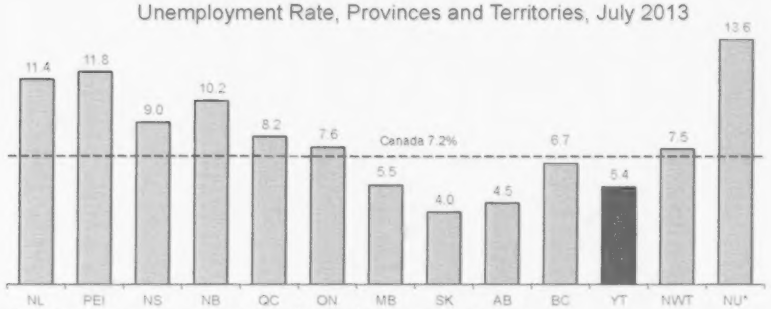
YUKON BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Yukon Employment
July 2013

Highlights:

- Yukon's July 2013 unemployment rate was 5.4%, an increase of 0.5 percentage points compared to June 2013.
- Compared to June 2013 ,Yukon's labour force remained the same, while the number of employed decreased by 100 and the number of unemployed increased by 100.

Unemployment Rate, Provinces and Territories, July 2013



*Nunavut's unemployment rate is available only as an unadjusted estimate.

- Nationally, comparing July 2013 to June 2013 figures, there was a slight decline in both the labour force (-0.1%) and number of employed (-0.2%).
- The number of unemployed in Canada increased by 1.9% resulting in an increase in the unemployment rate of 0.1 percentage point to 7.2%.

Note: Throughout this publication, rounded data may not sum to totals.

July 2013 Yukon Employment at a Glance

Labour force	20,500
Employed	19,400
Unemployed	1,100
Unemployment Rate	5.4%

What's Inside:

Overview 1
Comparisons with Canada 2
Seasonally Adjusted, 15+ 3
Seasonally Adjusted, 25+ 4
Unadjusted, 15+ 5
Age, Full-time and Part-time 6
Industry and Class of Worker 7
Definitions 8

Seasonally adjusted refers to the technique of adjusting figures to remove seasonal movements. As such, seasonally adjusted employment figures are widely used and quoted, as they are considered to be a more accurate picture of the current employment situation than unadjusted figures. Some variables, however, are only available on an unadjusted basis. Comparisons between adjusted and unadjusted figures should not be made. For more information, see definitions on page 8.

Unadjusted figures are available on page 5.

Other Sources of Labour Market Information:

Statistics Canada's Daily Release - a summary of the current Labour Force Survey numbers from across Canada. http://www.statcan.gc.ca/daily-quotidien/130809/dq130809a-eng.htm

Yukon Employment Annual Review - Annual summary of Yukon Labour Force Survey data; includes Aboriginal/Non-aboriginal and Rural/Whitehorse data. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/employment_2012.pdf

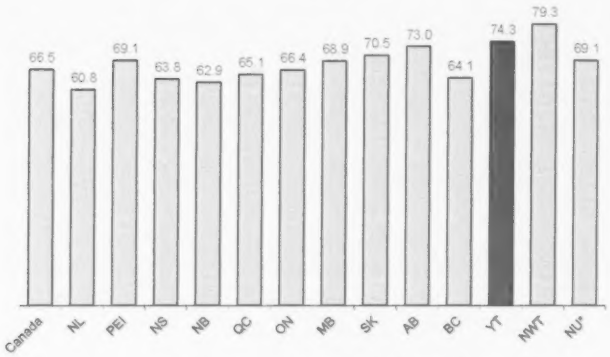
Yukon Survey of Employment, Payrolls and Hours - detailed annual information on number of paid employees, payrolls, and hours worked. Based on a combination of administrative data from Canada Revenue Agency and results from the Business Payroll Survey. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/seph_2012.pdf

Yukon 2010 Business Survey - Yukon businesses' vacancies (by occupation and industry) and challenges recruiting staff. http://www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2010_Business_Survey_Report.pdf

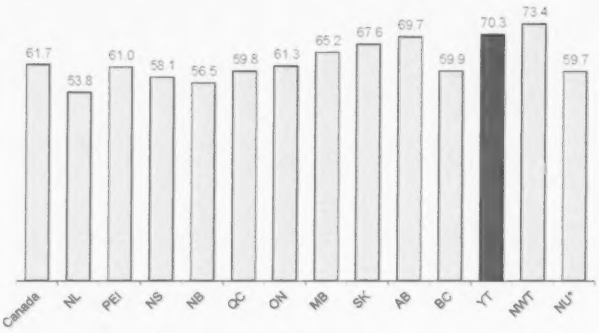
Yukon's 2006 Census Labour Publication - Broad snapshot of Yukon in May 2006. Includes information on Yukon communities, employee occupation and employer industry. www.eco.gov.yk.ca/stats/pdf/2006_labour.pdf

Comparisons with Canada - Snapshot

Participation Rate, July 2013



Employment Rate, July 2013



*Nunavut's participation rate and employment rate are available only as unadjusted estimates.

The participation rate measures the percent of the population which is working or actively looking for work. Yukon's participation rate in July 2013 was 74.3%, second-highest in Canada.

Yukon's July employment rate (which measures the percent of the population which is employed), at 70.3%, is the second-highest in Canada, due in part to the high participation rates.

Comparisons with Canada - Historical

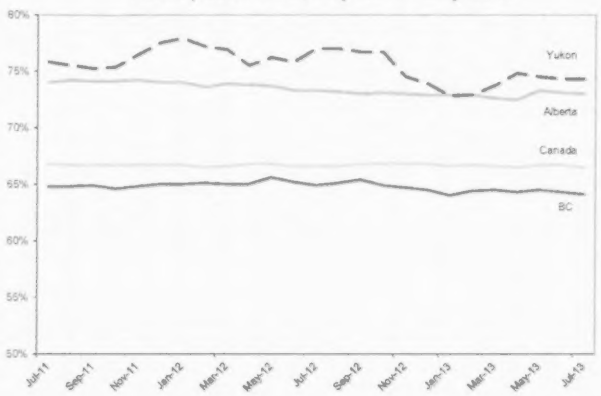
The Labour Force Survey estimates that 74.3% of Yukoners aged 15 and over were employed or were seeking employment in June.

Yukon's participation rate in July (74.3%) is 1.5 percentage points higher than January of this year. January's participation rate of 72.8% was the lowest since December of 2010.

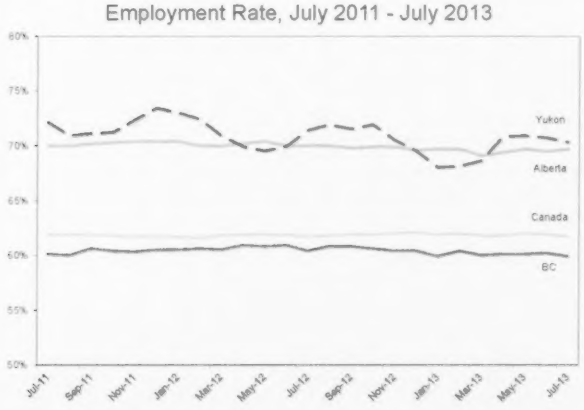
The July 2013 employment rate of 70.3%, is down 0.4 percentage points from June, and down 1.1 percentage points compared to July 2012 (71.4%).

Yukon's labour market in terms of participation rate and employment rate tends to be similar to Alberta's; however, as is often the case with a small population base, our rates show a higher degree of volatility.

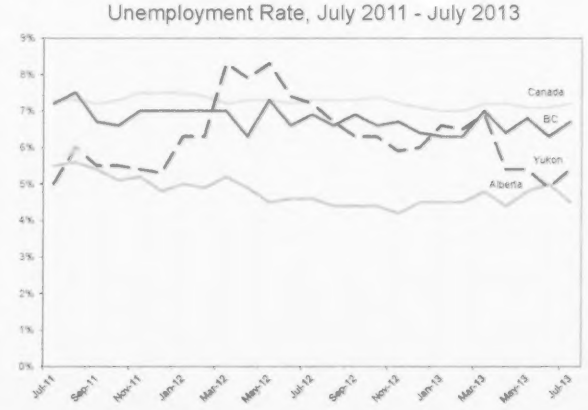
Participation Rate, July 2011 - July 2013



Employment Rate, July 2011 - July 2013



Unemployment Rate, July 2011 - July 2013

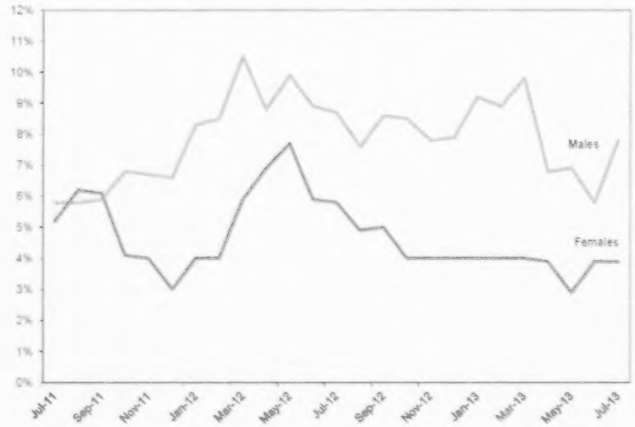


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 15+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-13	20,500	10,300	10,200	19,400	9,600	9,800	1,100	800	400
Jun-13	20,500	10,300	10,200	19,500	9,700	9,800	1,000	600	400
May-13	20,500	10,200	10,300	19,500	9,500	9,900	1,100	700	300
Apr-13	20,500	10,300	10,200	19,400	9,600	9,800	1,100	700	400
Mar-13	20,200	10,200	10,000	18,800	9,200	9,600	1,400	1,000	400
Feb-13	19,900	10,100	9,900	18,600	9,200	9,500	1,300	900	400
Jan-13	19,800	9,800	10,000	18,500	8,900	9,600	1,300	900	400
Dec-12	20,100	10,100	10,000	18,900	9,300	9,700	1,200	800	400
Nov-12	20,200	10,300	9,900	19,100	9,500	9,500	1,200	800	400
Oct-12	20,700	10,600	10,100	19,400	9,800	9,600	1,300	900	400
Sep-12	20,700	10,500	10,100	19,300	9,700	9,600	1,300	900	500
Aug-12	20,800	10,500	10,300	19,400	9,600	9,800	1,400	800	500
Jul-12	20,700	10,400	10,300	19,200	9,500	9,700	1,500	900	600
Jun-12	20,400	10,100	10,200	18,800	9,200	9,600	1,500	900	600
May-12	20,500	10,100	10,400	18,700	9,100	9,600	1,700	1,000	800
Apr-12	20,300	10,200	10,200	18,800	9,300	9,500	1,600	900	700
Mar-12	20,600	10,500	10,100	19,000	9,400	9,600	1,700	1,100	600
Feb-12	20,700	10,600	10,100	19,400	9,700	9,700	1,300	900	400
Jan-12	20,800	10,800	10,100	19,500	9,800	9,700	1,300	900	400
Dec-11	20,700	10,600	10,100	19,600	9,900	9,700	1,100	700	300
Nov-11	20,400	10,400	9,900	19,300	9,700	9,600	1,100	700	400
Oct-11	20,100	10,300	9,800	19,000	9,600	9,400	1,100	700	400
Sep-11	20,000	10,200	9,800	18,900	9,600	9,300	1,100	600	600
Aug-11	20,000	10,300	9,700	18,800	9,700	9,100	1,200	600	600
Jul-11	20,100	10,400	9,700	19,100	9,800	9,300	1,000	600	500

	Unemployment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-13	5.4	7.8	3.9
Jun-13	4.9	5.8	3.9
May-13	5.4	6.9	2.9
Apr-13	5.4	6.8	3.9
Mar-13	6.9	9.8	4.0
Feb-13	6.5	8.9	4.0
Jan-13	6.6	9.2	4.0
Dec-12	6.0	7.9	4.0
Nov-12	5.9	7.8	4.0
Oct-12	6.3	8.5	4.0
Sep-12	6.3	8.6	5.0
Aug-12	6.7	7.6	4.9
Jul-12	7.2	8.7	5.8
Jun-12	7.4	8.9	5.9
May-12	8.3	9.9	7.7
Apr-12	7.9	8.8	6.9
Mar-12	8.3	10.5	5.9
Feb-12	6.3	8.5	4.0
Jan-12	6.3	8.3	4.0
Dec-11	5.3	6.6	3.0
Nov-11	5.4	6.7	4.0
Oct-11	5.5	6.8	4.1
Sep-11	5.5	5.9	6.1
Aug-11	6.0	5.8	6.2
Jul-11	5.0	5.8	5.2

Unemployment Rate, 15+, Males and Females, July 2011 - July 2013

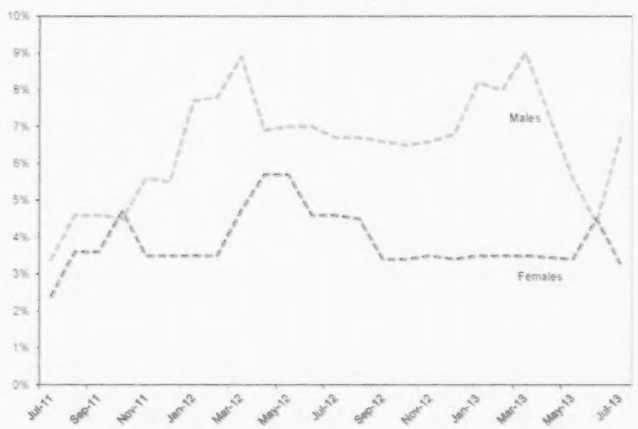


Seasonally Adjusted Labour Force, age 25+

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females	Both sexes	Males	Females
Jul-13	18,000	9,000	9,000	17,100	8,500	8,700	900	600	300
Jun-13	18,000	9,000	9,000	17,100	8,500	8,700	900	600	300
May-13	17,800	8,900	8,800	17,000	8,400	8,500	800	500	300
Mar-13	17,500	8,900	8,600	16,500	8,100	8,300	1,100	800	300
Feb-13	17,300	8,700	8,600	16,300	8,000	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jan-13	17,100	8,500	8,600	16,100	7,800	8,300	1,000	700	300
Dec-12	17,500	8,800	8,700	16,600	8,200	8,300	900	600	300
Nov-12	17,700	9,100	8,600	16,800	8,500	8,300	900	600	300
Oct-12	18,000	9,300	8,700	17,100	8,700	8,400	1,000	600	300
Sep-12	17,800	9,100	8,700	16,900	8,500	8,400	900	600	300
Aug-12	17,800	9,000	8,800	16,800	8,400	8,400	1,000	600	400
Jul-12	17,600	8,900	8,700	16,600	8,300	8,300	1,000	600	400
Jun-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	8,000	8,200	1,000	600	400
May-12	17,300	8,600	8,700	16,200	7,900	8,300	1,100	600	500
Apr-12	17,300	8,700	8,700	16,300	8,100	8,200	1,100	600	500
Mar-12	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,400	8,200	8,300	1,200	800	400
Feb-12	17,500	9,000	8,500	16,500	8,400	8,200	1,000	700	300
Jan-12	17,700	9,100	8,500	16,700	8,400	8,200	1,000	700	300
Dec-11	17,800	9,100	8,600	17,000	8,600	8,400	800	500	300
Nov-11	17,600	9,000	8,600	16,800	8,500	8,300	800	500	300
Oct-11	17,300	8,800	8,500	16,500	8,300	8,100	800	400	400
Sep-11	17,100	8,700	8,400	16,400	8,300	8,000	700	400	300
Aug-11	17,000	8,700	8,300	16,400	8,400	8,000	700	400	300
Jul-11	17,100	8,800	8,300	16,600	8,500	8,100	500	300	200

	Unemployment rate		
	Both Sexes	Males	Females
Jul-13	5.0	6.7	3.3
Jun-13	4.4	4.4	4.5
May-13	4.5	5.6	3.4
Mar-13	6.3	9.0	3.5
Feb-13	5.8	8.0	3.5
Jan-13	5.8	8.2	3.5
Dec-12	5.1	6.8	3.4
Nov-12	5.1	6.6	3.5
Oct-12	5.6	6.5	3.4
Sep-12	5.1	6.6	3.4
Aug-12	5.6	6.7	4.5
Jul-12	5.7	6.7	4.6
Jun-12	5.8	7.0	4.6
May-12	6.4	7.0	5.7
Apr-12	6.4	6.9	5.7
Mar-12	6.8	8.9	4.7
Feb-12	5.7	7.8	3.5
Jan-12	5.6	7.7	3.5
Dec-11	4.5	5.5	3.5
Nov-11	4.5	5.6	3.5
Oct-11	4.6	4.5	4.7
Sep-11	4.1	4.6	3.6
Aug-11	4.1	4.6	3.6
Jul-11	2.9	3.4	2.4

Unemployment Rate, 25+, Males and Females, July 2011 - July 2013



Labour Force, *Unadjusted* and Annual, age 15+

Highlights:

- Comparing July 2013 to June 2013 figures, employment in the goods-producing sector increased by 200, or 6.7%; the services-producing sector increased by 100, or 0.6%.
- Compared to June, full-time employment in July increased by 200; part-time increased by 300.
- Of all those employed in July 2013: 46.7% were private employees; 38.7% were public employees; and 14.6% were self-employed.

	Labour Force			Employment			Unemployment		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Jul-13	**21,000**	10,600	10,300	**19,900**	10,000	9,900	**1,000**	600	400
Jun-13	**20,700**	10,400	10,200	**19,600**	9,700	9,800	**1,100**	700	400
May-13	**20,400**	10,300	10,200	**19,100**	9,300	9,800	**1,300**	1,000	300
Apr-13	**20,100**	10,100	10,100	**18,800**	9,200	9,700	**1,300**	900	400
Mar-13	**19,800**	9,900	9,900	**18,400**	8,900	9,500	**1,500**	1,000	400
Feb-13	**19,600**	9,700	9,800	**18,200**	8,800	9,400	**1,400**	900	400
Jan-13	**19,500**	9,500	9,900	**18,200**	8,600	9,500	**1,300**	900	400
Dec-12	**19,800**	9,900	10,000	**18,700**	9,100	9,600	**1,200**	800	400
Nov-12	**19,900**	10,100	9,800	**18,900**	9,400	9,500	**1,100**	700	400
Oct-12	**20,700**	10,700	10,000	**19,600**	10,000	9,600	**1,200**	700	400
Sep-12	**20,900**	10,700	10,300	**19,800**	10,000	9,800	**1,100**	700	500
Aug-12	**21,400**	10,800	10,600	**20,200**	10,200	10,100	**1,200**	700	500
Jul-12	**21,200**	10,700	10,500	**19,900**	9,900	10,000	**1,400**	800	600
2012	**20,400**	10,200	10,200	**18,900**	9,300	9,700	**1,400**	900	500
2011	**20,200**	10,300	9,900	**19,100**	9,700	9,400	**1,100**	600	500
2010	**18,900**	9,800	9,100	**17,500**	9,000	8,500	**1,300**	800	600
2009	**18,700**	9,600	9,100	**17,300**	8,700	8,600	**1,300**	900	500
2008	**18,900**	9,800	9,100	**18,000**	9,100	8,900	**900**	700	300
2007	**18,100**	9,400	8,800	**17,200**	8,800	8,400	**900**	600	300
2006	**18,200**	9,500	8,700	**17,400**	9,000	8,400	**800**	500	200
2005	**18,100**	9,200	8,800	**17,200**	8,600	8,600	**900**	600	300
2004	**17,800**	8,900	8,900	**16,700**	8,200	8,500	**1,100**	700	400
2003	**16,900**	8,500	8,400	**15,200**	7,500	7,700	**1,700**	1,100	600

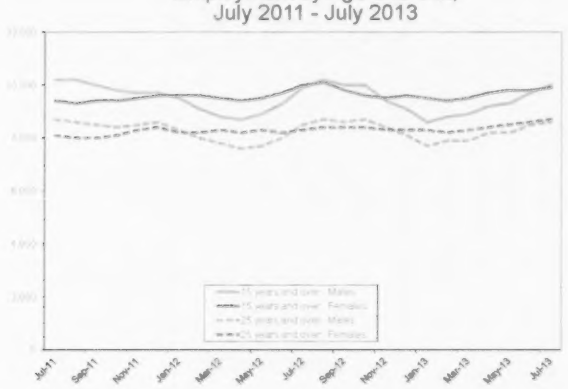
	Unemployment rate			Participation rate			Employment rate		
	Both sexes	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females	**Both sexes**	Males	Females
Jul-13	**4.8**	5.7	3.9	**76.1**	76.8	74.6	**72.1**	72.5	71.7
Jun-13	**5.3**	6.7	3.9	**75.0**	75.4	73.9	**71.0**	70.3	71.0
May-13	**6.4**	9.7	2.9	**74.2**	74.6	73.9	**69.5**	67.4	71.0
Apr-13	**6.5**	8.9	4.0	**73.4**	73.7	73.7	**68.6**	67.2	70.8
Mar-13	**7.6**	10.1	4.0	**72.3**	72.3	72.3	**67.2**	65.0	69.3
Feb-13	**7.1**	9.3	4.1	**71.8**	71.3	71.5	**66.7**	64.7	68.6
Jan-13	**6.7**	9.5	4.0	**71.7**	69.9	72.8	**66.9**	63.2	69.9
Dec-12	**6.1**	8.1	4.0	**72.8**	72.8	73.5	**68.8**	66.9	70.6
Nov-12	**5.5**	6.9	4.1	**73.4**	74.8	72.1	**69.7**	69.6	69.9
Oct-12	**5.8**	6.5	4.0	**76.7**	79.3	74.1	**72.6**	74.1	71.1
Sep-12	**5.3**	6.5	4.9	**77.4**	79.3	76.3	**73.3**	74.1	72.6
Aug-12	**5.6**	6.5	4.7	**79.3**	80.0	78.5	**74.8**	75.6	74.8
Jul-12	**6.6**	7.5	5.7	**78.8**	79.3	77.8	**74.0**	73.3	74.1
2012	**6.9**	8.8	4.9	**75.6**	75.6	75.6	**70.0**	68.9	71.9
2011	**5.4**	5.8	5.1	**76.2**	77.4	75.0	**72.1**	72.9	71.2
2010	**6.9**	8.2	6.6	**72.7**	74.8	70.5	**67.3**	68.7	65.9
2009	**7.0**	9.4	5.5	**73.9**	75.0	72.8	**68.4**	68.0	68.8
2008	**4.8**	7.1	3.3	**75.9**	77.8	74.0	**72.3**	72.2	72.4
2007	**5.0**	6.4	3.4	**74.2**	76.4	73.3	**70.5**	71.5	70.0
2006	**4.4**	5.3	2.3	**75.8**	77.9	73.1	**72.5**	73.8	70.6
2005	**5.0**	6.5	3.4	**76.4**	76.7	75.2	**72.6**	71.7	73.5
2004	**6.2**	7.9	4.5	**76.7**	76.1	77.4	**72.0**	70.1	73.9
2003	**10.1**	12.9	7.1	**74.4**	74.6	74.3	**67.0**	65.8	68.1

Labour Force, *Unadjusted,* by Age and Sex, July 2013

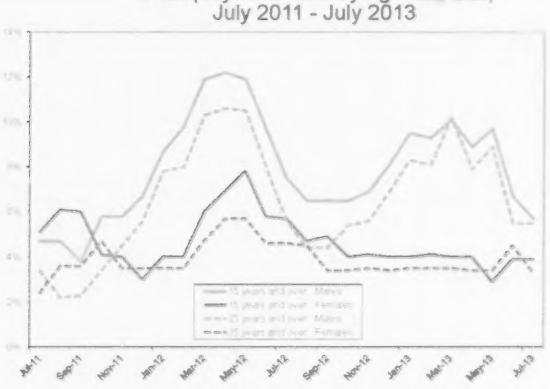
		Labour force	Employment	Unemployment	Not in labour force	Unemployment rate	Participation rate	Employment rate
Both Sexes	15 +	21,000	19,900	1,000	6,700	4.8	76.1	72.1
	15 - 24	2,900	2,600	300	1,400	10.3	67.4	60.5
	25 +	18,100	17,300	700	5,300	3.9	77.4	73.9
	25 - 54	14,000	13,400	600	1,500	4.3	90.3	86.5
	55 +	4,100	4,000	x	3,700	x	52.6	51.3
Males	15 +	10,600	10,000	600	3,200	5.7	76.8	72.5
	15 - 24	1,500	1,400	200	600	13.3	71.4	66.7
	25 +	9,100	8,600	500	2,600	5.5	77.8	73.5
	25 - 54	7,000	6,600	400	600	5.7	92.1	86.8
	55 +	2,100	2,100	x	2,000	x	51.2	51.2
Females	15 +	10,300	9,900	400	3,500	3.9	74.6	71.7
	15 - 24	1,300	1,300	x	800	x	61.9	61.9
	25 +	9,000	8,700	300	2,700	3.3	76.9	74.4
	25 - 54	7,000	6,800	200	900	2.9	88.6	86.1
	55 +	2,000	1,900	x	1,800	x	54.1	51.4

x = suppressed for confidentiality

Employment by Age and Sex,
July 2011 - July 2013



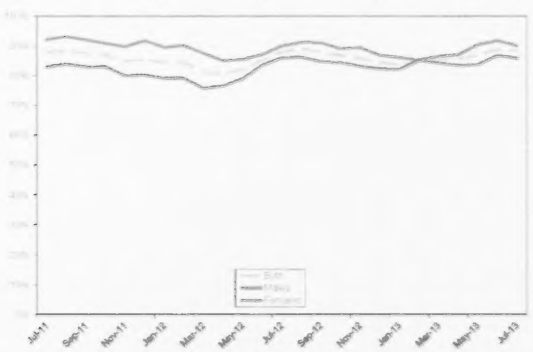
Unemployment Rate by Age and Sex,
July 2011 - July 2013



- Comparing July 2013 figures to June 2013, the unemployment rate for males aged 15+ decreased from 6.7% to 5.7%. However, the rate for males aged 25+ remained the same at 5.5%. The rate for females aged 15+ also remained unchanged at 3.9%, while for females aged 25+ it decreased from 4.5% to 3.3%.
- Yukon's youth unemployment rate (aged 15-24) has been consistently over 10% since March of 2011, with the exceptions of April (8.0%) and June (7.4%) of 2013 . The rate for July 2013 was 10.3%.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Full-time/Part-time, July 2013

Full-time employment as a % of all employment
Age 15+, July 2011 - July 2013



- 17,600, or 88.4%, of Yukon's workers aged 15+ were employed full-time in July 2013; second-highest among all other jurisdictions.
- Nationally, 83.3% of employed Canadians worked full-time in July.
- 90.0% of employed Yukon males held full-time employment, while 85.9% of females did.
- When comparing July 2013 to June 2013, full-time employment increased by 200.

Employment, *Unadjusted,* by Industry, July 2013

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total employed	19,900	10,000	9,900
Goods-producing sector	3,200	2,900	400
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil and gas	700	600	x
Construction	1,900	1,700	200
Services-producing sector	16,700	7,100	9,600
Trade	2,000	1,200	800
Transportation and warehousing	900	800	200
Finance, insurance, real estate and leasing	700	300	400
Professional, scientific and technical services	1,100	300	700
Business, building and other support services	800	400	400
Educational services	1,500	400	1,000
Health care and social assistance	2,700	500	2,200
Information, culture and recreation	1,300	700	600
Accommodation and food services	1,300	700	600
Other services	700	400	300
Public administration	3,800	1,500	2,300

x = suppressed for confidentiality
Note: The sum of industry rows shown does not equal sector totals as industries with fewer than 500 workers are not shown.

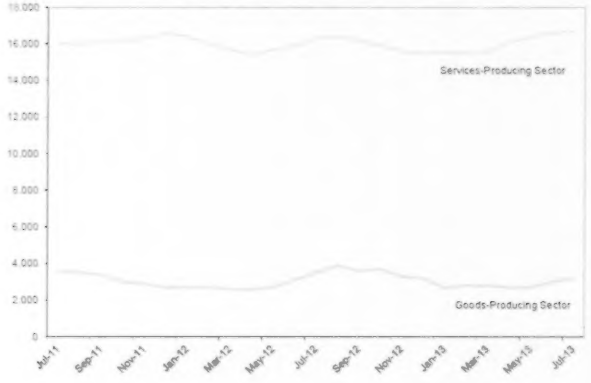
- In July 2013, 16,700, or 83.9% of working Yukoners were employed in the services-producing sector; 3,200, or 16.1% were employed in the goods-producing sector.
- 59.4% of Yukoners working in the goods-producing sector had jobs in the construction industry.
- While females accounted for 57.5% of workers in Yukon's services-producing sector, only 12.5% of goods-producing sector workers were female.

Goods- and services-producing sectors

The goods-producing sector includes those industries that are involved in extracting resources directly from the earth (e.g. farming, mining, logging) or processing the resources (e.g. utilities, construction, manufacturing). Yukon's goods-producing sector are industries primarily in construction and mining.

The services-producing sector includes industries involved in the provision of services.

Goods- and Services-Producing Sectors, Employment, July 2011 - July 2013



- Compared to June 2013, July's employment in the goods-producing sector (3,200) increased by 200 workers; employment in the services-producing sector (16,700) increased by 100.
- Comparing July 2013 to July 2012, employment in the goods-producing sector decreased by 300, or 8.6%, while employment in the services-producing sector increased by 400, or 2.5%.

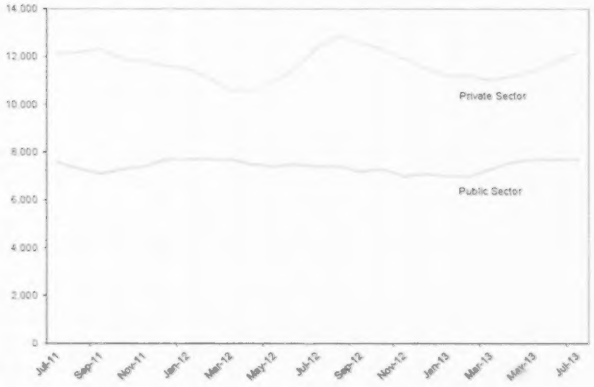
Public and Private Sectors, *Unadjusted,* July 2013

	Both sexes	Males	Females
Total Employed	19,900	10,000	9,900
Public employees	7,700	3,000	4,800
Total private sector	12,200	7,000	5,200
Private employees	9,300	5,000	4,200
Self-employed	2,900	2,000	1,000

Note: 'Public employees' includes federal, territorial, First Nation and municipal employees.

- In July 2013, 38.7% of working Yukoners were employed by one of the four levels of government in the territory.
- Of the private sector, 23.8% were self-employed.
- Private sector employment was down by 200, or 1.6%, from July 2012, and public sector employment increased by 300, or 4.1%.

Public/Private Sector Employment, July 2011 - July 2013



Labour Force Survey Definitions

Employment — Employed persons are those who, during the reference week, did any work for pay or profit, or had a job and were absent from work.

Employment rate — Also referred to as "employment/population ratio," it is the number of employed persons expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The employment rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the number employed in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Goods-Producing Industries — Goods-Producing Industries (or goods sector, or goods industries): includes agriculture, other primary industries (forestry; fishing and trapping; mines, quarries and oil wells), manufacturing, construction and utilities (electric power, gas and water).

Labour force — The labour force is the civilian non-institutional population 15 years of age and over who, during the survey reference week, were employed or unemployed.

Not in the labour force — Persons not in the labour force are those who, during the reference week, were unwilling or unable to offer or supply labour services under conditions existing in their labour markets; that is, they were neither employed nor unemployed.

Participation rate — The participation rate is the total labour force expressed as a percentage of the population aged 15 years and over. The participation rate for a particular group (for example, women aged 25 years and over) is the labour force in that group expressed as a percentage of the population for that group.

Reference Week — The reference week is the entire calendar week (from Sunday to Saturday) covered by the Labour Force Survey each month. It is usually the week containing the 15th day of the month. The interviews are conducted during the following week, called the Survey Week, and the labour force status determined is that of the reference week.

Seasonal adjustment — Fluctuations in economic time series are caused by seasonal, cyclical and irregular movements. A seasonally adjusted series is one from which seasonal movements have been eliminated. Seasonal movements are defined as those that are caused by regular annual events such as climate, holidays, vacation periods and cycles related to crops, production and retail sales associated with Christmas and Easter. It should be noted that the seasonally adjusted series contain irregular as well as longer-term cyclical fluctuations.

Self-employed — There are two broad categories of workers: those who work for others and those who work for themselves, namely, the self-employed. The self-employed includes working owners of incorporated businesses, working owners of unincorporated businesses and other self-employed.

Service-Producing Industries — Service-Producing Industries (or service sector, or service industries): includes trade; transportation and warehousing; finance, insurance, real estate and leasing; professional, scientific and technical services; management, administrative and other support; educational services; health care and social assistance; information, culture and recreation; accommodation and food services; other services; and public administration.

Three-Month Moving Average — All monthly figures for the Territories, whether seasonally adjusted or unadjusted, are three-month moving averages – for example, the March 2011 unemployment rate of 4.5% is actually an average of the unemployment rates for the months of January, February and March. April's unemployment rate became the average of the rates for February, March and April. Because they are three-month moving averages, the Territories' figures are not included in the calculation of Canada's numbers.

Unemployment — Unemployed persons are those who, during the reference week, were available for work and were either on temporary layoff, had looked for work in the past four weeks, or had a job to start within the next four weeks.

Unemployment rate — The unemployment rate is the number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the labour force. The unemployment rate for a particular group (age, sex, marital status, etc.) is the number unemployed in that group expressed as a percentage of the labour force for that group.

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